Welcome and Call to Order – Harrison 8 am - 8:30 am

Fiduciary Duties - Adler

Approval of Consent Agenda
1. Approve minutes of November 1, 2021 - Special Meeting
2. Set Spring Meeting Dates: May 20 – 22, 2022, Telephonic

EXECUTIVE SESSION –Judging Program, Business Strategic Planning/Board Seminar, Complaints 8:30 am – 5:00 pm

OPEN SESSION - Proposals January 27, 2022, 8 am – 10 am

Proposals – Board Governance Policy
1. Amend Board Governance Article 2 (Add NDA to Ethics section) ..............................................

Proposals - Standing Rules
1. Amend Standing Rule 103.3.1 and Bylaw 13.2.3 (Unify membership fees) ................................
2. Amend Standing Rule 106.4 (Committee Member NDAs) ...........................................................
3. Amend Standing Rule 106.4.1 (Board Members on Committees) ................................................
4. Add Standing Rule 1021.3 (Chartering New Clubs) .................................................................

Proposals - Clerking Program
1. Amend Clerking Program 55.1.3 (Judges’ slips) ..........................................................

Proposals – Show Rules
1. Amend Show Rules 22.1.2 (Show dates) ........................................................................

Proposals – UCD
1. Amend UCD 73.8.2, 74.7.5, 78.2 (Add Karpati pattern) ........................................................
2. Amend UCD 74.7 and 78.1 (Add CORIN gene and associated colors) ...........................

Fiduciary 10:30 am - 12 pm
1. Financial Reports – Fisher
   Audit – June 30, 2021
2. Set hotel and per diem rates

Lunch Break 12 pm – 1:15 pm

Update on 2022 Annual - Brown

Administrative 1:30 pm – 2:30 pm
1. Update on Legislative Committee – Adler
2. Update on JE Committee – Hawksworth-Weitz
3. Review Follow-up Report ...........................................................................................................
OPEN SESSION, January 28, 2022, 8:00 am 8:45 am

Breed Advancements
1. Tennessee Rex to ANB ................................................................. 64
   Rules Committee Comments .......................................................... 75
   Co-Chair appointment – Kathryn Stokey

Breed Standard Changes
1. Scottish Breed Group
   Rules Committee Comments .......................................................... 77

COO Update Report - Nevarez 8:45 am – 10:15 am

Other Business and Discussion 10:30 am – 11:30 am
1. Isolated Status for 2022/2023
2. Voting rights for International RD – Vlach

Adjourn
Rationale:

As Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) are now being signed by Directors as part of due diligence required by TICA being a federal not-for-profit, Article 2 needs updating to include these.

In addition, the reference to Standing Rule 109.2.8 refers to a rule that no longer exists and should be removed.

Amend Article 2 of Board Governance Policy:

Confidentiality
Members of the Board of Directors shall use information belonging to or obtained through their affiliation with TICA solely for the purpose of performing services as a Board member for TICA. Members of the Board may not disclose, divulge, or make accessible confidential information to any person, including relatives, friends and business and professional associates, other than to persons who have a legitimate need for such information and to whom TICA has authorized disclosure. Members of the Board must exercise good judgment and care at all times to avoid unauthorized or improper disclosures of confidential information. Members of the Board of Directors are reminded that Standing Rule 109.2.8 specifically prohibits the dissemination of information related to any matter discussed in Executive Sessions of the Board.

At the beginning of their term of office, Directors are required to sign a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) reflecting their duty to keep such information confidential. Thereafter, each Director is required, on an annual basis, to sign a similar Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

Members of the Board must exercise good judgment and care at all times to avoid unauthorized or improper disclosures of confidential information.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

Rules Chair Note: No comments raised on terminology. Separate NDAs for Standing Committees will be handled by a separate proposal.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)
(A) Works for me. In fact, that needs to be added to the other standing committees that are being asked to sign NDA's...Genetics, Rules, Judging Committee

(B) Agreed

(C) Looks fine and I agree with (A) we need similar for committees

(D) I also agree with (A).

(E) Looks good and I agree with (A).

(F) I agree with (A)

(G) Also agree

(H) I am comfortable with the yearly requirement with the understanding that if someone fails to sign the second year, that the previous NDA does not expire

(I) I think the frequency of signing is an Admin question and not a legal question. Having a Director sign annually keeps the commitment in front on them and less easily forgotten. At least with the beginning of a term does somewhat the same. How long the agreement lasts should be a part of the agreement, not the policy statement.
Rationale:

Even though the majority of the members are located in the USA, there is also a substantial number of members in other parts of the world. E.g. in December 2020 TICA had 7,865 members of which 3,016 (38%) were outside the US. TICA is an international organisation and this raises the question if there still is a reason for a division in “regular” and “international” members”. The main impact of the division is, of course, on price.

The goal of this proposal is to amend the prices for TICA’s membership:
- so that there is one regular membership fee for everyone,
- while at the same time a possible negative impact on TICA’s overall net profit is minimized as much as possible,
- without increasing the membership fee for our USA members.

This is achieved by:

- Introducing one regular membership fee which includes an online subscription on the TREND.
- Any member can choose to read the TREND on paper, but there will be a separate fee for reading this paper TREND.
- The total fee for our North American members who read a paper TREND will remain the same as today.
- But all members who read the TREND online will get a discount. The loss in income will be compensated by the lower cost for printing and postage.

Further back ground is provided by an Appendix

Amend Standing Rule 103.3.1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Type</th>
<th>Online TREND</th>
<th>Printed TREND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular $35</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$35 ($40 international)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family $15</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$160 ($185 International)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior $15</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$65 (North America only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>International $40</td>
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<td>International Family $20</td>
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<td>$65 ($90 International)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Junior $20</td>
<td>$1000</td>
<td>$1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printed TREND subscription (North America) per year</td>
<td>$5</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printed TREND subscription (International) per year</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online TREND Subscription (non-member) per year</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed TREND Subscription (non-member) per year</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103.3.1.1 No matter when in a membership year (i.e. May 1 - April 30) a person joins TICA, he/she must renew that membership on May 1st in accordance with By-Laws 113.1, 113.1.1 and 113.1.2.

103.3.1.2 Memberships paid in April expire on April 30th of the following year.

103.3.1.3 Membership dues are not prorated.

**Amend Bylaw 13.2.3:**

13.2 Classes of Members. Members shall be divided into four classes: Life Members, Regular Members, Family Members and Junior members. A member's region of record is the region where the member resides.

13.2.1 Regular Members. Those members 18 years of age or older who have paid the regular membership fee. Regular members are eligible to vote and to receive all rights, privileges and honors accorded.

13.2.2 Family Members. Additional members of a regular member's family, over the age of 18 years, who pay family membership dues. Family members have the same rights and privileges as regular members. Only one family member per regular member may vote.

13.2.3 International Family Members. Additional members of an International member's family, over the age of 18, who pay international family membership dues. Family members have the same rights and privileges as International members, excluding a TICA TREND subscription. Only one additional family member per International member may vote.

13.2.4 Junior Members. Those members under 18 years of age who pay junior membership dues. Junior members have the same rights and privileges as regular members except the right to vote and hold office.

13.2.5 Life Members. Those members who pay the life membership fee. Life members have the same rights and privileges as regular members

**Rules Committee Comments:**

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"
Is the Standing Rule change supposed to be implemented in a few months and is there any impact of the Standing Rule being passed before the By Law?

Implementation (and timings) have not been thought through IMO.

Ideally, the Standing Rule and Bylaw should be enacted at the same time because they are linked in this proposal. But as the Board has the authority to set the fees, I really think that the Standing Rule change should be done first, with the Bylaw being tidied up afterwards as a separate proposal.

I am a little confused by the fees for the TREND to non-members. I can't see where this was listed in our rules. Surely the TREND is one of the membership benefits, so why then provide it to non-members?

Actually, a TREND subscription should not be in these Standing Rules as it has nothing to do with Membership. It is an administrative issue.

I agree. Also I would recommend that the Board propose an effective date for the Standing Rule that is dependent upon such changes being programmed and successfully tested.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

While there are a limited number of life members, I'd hope that we don't reduce the benefit of printed TREND to them unless they specifically opt out.

In principle I think this proposal has great merit. It incentivises members to "go green" by opting for an online TREND which for those members will be an added benefit in lower membership costs. I welcome the proposal to remove the divide between North American members and the rest of TICA's world by unifying fees. Whether financially this proposal will benefit TICA is a matter for the Board to determine.

I do think that the implementation and timing of the change needs further thought and coordination with the EO as it will involve some programming changes to implement.

I would recommend that the Board propose an effective date that is dependent upon such changes being programmed and successfully tested.

Sounds very sensible to me

I agree with (C) - and I also agree with reducing membership fees for people who only read the Trend online.

I agree as well.
In response to (A)'s comment “I welcome the proposal to remove the divide between North American members and the rest of TICA's world by unifying fees.”

I guess it is a matter of how you look at things. There are currently not different memberships; there is a difference in the pricing of memberships. This proposal doesn't change the cost of membership for NA members wishing to maintain the same benefits - it actually concedes that the difference in pricing is fair since the proposal actually increases the pricing to non-NA members wanting the same current benefits. Financial analysis supports the fact that the cost of fulfilling a current non-NA membership exceeds the cost of fulfilling a NA membership by much more than the $5 in pricing.
Proposal to unify prices for TICA’s membership - Faccioli / van Mullem

Rationale:
Even though the majority of the members are located in the USA, there is also a substantial number of members in other parts of the world. E.g. in December 2020 TICA had 7,865 members of which 3,016 (38%) “international”. TICA is an international organisation is this raises the question if there still is a reason for a division in “regular” and “international members”. The main impact of the division is, of course, on price.

The goal of this proposal is to amend the prices for TICA’s membership:

- so that there is one regular membership fee for everyone,
- while at the same time a possible negative impact on TICA’s overall net profit is minimized as much as possible,
- without increasing the membership fee for our USA members.

Background:
This division in regular and international members is only defined in the Standing Rules and not in the By Laws. In By law 13.2 the following membership classes are defined: Regular members, Family members, International family members, Junior members and Life members. Here there is no mention of an International regular member.

In Standing rule 103.3.1 the membership dues are defined and there a distinction is made between Regular members and International (regular) members.

Current membership pricing (Standing rule 103.3.1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>One year</th>
<th>Five year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>$ 35</td>
<td>$ 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>$ 15</td>
<td>$ 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>$ 15</td>
<td>$ 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>$ 40</td>
<td>$ 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Family</td>
<td>$ 20</td>
<td>$ 85</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Junior</td>
<td>$ 20</td>
<td>$ 85</td>
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<tr>
<td>TICA TREND – first class</td>
<td>$ 15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TICA TREND – non member</td>
<td>$ 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fee for a Life membership is $ 1000

Summarized:

- International members pay $ 5,- more than USA/Canadian members for an annual membership.
- International members pay on average $ 4,- more than USA/Canadian members per year for 5-year memberships.

The differentiation between these two fees is based upon the higher cost for sending out the TREND to our International members.

The “value” of our membership
(see Appendix for the details of the financial information)
What do people get for their membership? Of course one of the most important things is the right to vote. TICA is a membership driven organisation and as such a member has the right to vote on rule changes, breed standard changes, elected officials etc.

A member also receives a discount on registrations. With an average of 2 litters of 3 kittens each this comes to a discount value of $16 per year.

And a member receives the TREND. The average cost for the TREND was $ 23 for 2011, but there is a big difference between the cost of the TREND for USA members and International members. This difference is caused by the higher cost for postage.

- Ending July 2021 the annual cost to mail the TREND was $ 8.372.95 for USA members (average $ 3).
- $ 63.958.98 for International members (average $ 31).

The average cost for printing the TREND is $ 7 - $ 8.

When the difference in cost for mailing the TREND is taken into the account the average total “value” of a membership is $ 25 - $ 27 for USA members en $ 54 - $ 59 for International membership.

The good news is that more and more members are reading the TREND online which will save cost on printing ($ 40.139 for 6 issues end July 2021) and postage ($ 72.332 for 6 issues end July 2021).

The estimated % of members online increased from 3% (aug/sep 2019) to 37% (jun/jul 2021) (from the Annual TREND report).

**Concluding:**
The reason for the differentiation between USA/Canadian and International membership prices is correctly based on the substantial higher postage costs for sending the TREND magazine worldwide.

Note: the International family members also pay $5 more than (regular) Family members while they don’t receive a TREND. The reason for the difference in these fees is unclear.

However, the TREND is being read more and more electronic/online and members are proactively asked to change their membership to a membership with an electronic TREND versus a paper TREND. This saves costs on paper, printing and postage both for International members and for USA/Canadian members and as such the main financial reason for the differentiation in our membership fees disappears.

**Proposal:**
The proposal is to introduce one regular membership fee which includes an online subscription on the TREND.

Any member can choose to read the TREND on paper, but there will be a separate fee for reading this paper TREND.

The total fee for our members who read a paper TREND will remain the same as today.

But all members who read the TREND online will get a discount. The loss in income will be compensated by the lower cost for printing and postage.
### Amend Standing Rule 103.3.1

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>One-year</th>
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<tr>
<td>TICA TREND – non member</td>
<td>$ 35</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regular membership</th>
<th>Fees calculated for a member who wants to read a paper TRENDS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 30,-</td>
<td>$ 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 year</td>
<td>$135,-</td>
<td>$ 160</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 year family</td>
<td>$ 10,-</td>
<td>$ 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 year family</td>
<td>$ 40,-</td>
<td>$ 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 year junior</td>
<td>$ 10,-</td>
<td>$ 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 year junior</td>
<td>$ 40,-</td>
<td>$ 65</td>
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|                        | TREND subscription print – member USA/Canada per year | $ 5 |
|                        | TREND subscription print – member International per year | $ 10 |
|                        | TREND subscription online – non member per year | $ 10 |
|                        | TREND subscription print – non member per year | $ 35 |

The lower membership fee of $ 5 for the USA members and $ 10 for the International members will be compensated by the lower cost for printing and mailing the TRENDS as the average cost for just mailing the TRENDS is $ 3 for USA members and $ 31 for International members (so without including possible savings on printing cost).

### Delete By-Laws 13.2.3

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13.2.5 Life Members. Those members who pay the life membership fee. Life members have the same rights and privileges as regular members.
Appendix: figures are based on the information in the yearly TREND report and rough projections based on the degree of information available to Vickie Fisher.

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At $30

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<th>Membership Fee</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>151.747,00</th>
<th>55%</th>
<th>176.184,00</th>
<th>59%</th>
<th>206.632,00</th>
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<td>Int</td>
<td>122.833,00</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>120.567,00</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>129.975,00</td>
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<td>274.580,00</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>296.751,00</td>
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<td>336.607,00</td>
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Amend Standing Rule 106.4 (Committee member NDAs) - Jones

Rationale:

TICA’s due diligence procedures now require that each member of a Standing Committee should sign a Non-Disclosure and Confidentiality Agreement (NDA) while serving on a standing committee as, during their work, they may receive confidential information. This protects both the committee members and TICA.

Amend Standing Rule 106.4:

106.4 Standing Committees. The President, with the advice of the Board of Directors, shall appoint persons knowledgeable in the fields specified to serve on the following standing committees. Any other committees, which from time to time may be necessary and proper for the effective and efficient operation of the Association, may be created by the President and appointments to them made by the President, with the advice of the Board. Each Standing Committee shall have a chairperson, members as needed and a Board member who works with the committee as a liaison and who serves on the Committee in a non-voting, ex-officio capacity. **Each member of a Standing Committee shall sign a Non-Disclosure and Confidentiality Agreement (NDA) upon appointment and also annually whilst serving on that Committee. Signing the NDA is a requirement for remaining as a Committee member.**

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

Rules Chair Note:

There was some discussion on the wording of the final sentence regarding any penalty for failure to sign an NDA. The original version has been replaced by the wording shown above, which had consensus approval.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

Rules Chair Note:

The discussion revolved entirely around suitable wording. There were no comments regarding the merits or otherwise of the proposal.
Amend Standing Rule 106.4.1 (Board Members on Committees) – van Mullem

Rationale:

In the current standing rules for the Board Administrative Standing Committees it is clearly stated that unless otherwise specified, a member of a Board Administrative Standing Committee may not concurrently serve as a member of the Board of Directors.

This reservation is not included in the rules for the Advisory Standing Committees.

In the current situation a Board Member can be part of an Advisory Standing Committee and in this capacity advice (and steer) the Board Members on two occasions: through the advice of the Advisory Standing Committee and as a voting Board Member during the Board meetings.

It is not that the expertise of a Board Member can only be shared through the advice of an Advisory Standing Committee as a Board Member is always allowed to speak during a Board Meeting and can share his/her expertise this way.

The advice of the Rules committee is anonymized so the Board does not know who gave which advice and whether or not this advice was given by a Board Member serving on the Committee and the Board.

This is a conflict of interest to objectively advise the Board while at the same time be part of the Board who takes a decision based on that advice without clearly stating who gave which advice.

Amend Standing Rule 106.4.1:

106.4.1. Advisory Standing Committees. The following committees serve in an advisory capacity, bringing unique knowledge and skills that aid the Board to make more effective decisions on behalf of the Association. Unless otherwise specified, a member of an Advisory Standing Committee may not concurrently serve as a member of the Board of Directors.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

   None

Contd/...
2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

(A)

I'm a little confused...does she mean that we can't have board members on the committee such as our liaison's or what?

I'm also a little confused as to why does it matter who said what in the comments. Why is it important for a board member to know that? I like the fact that what we say is anonymous.

(B)

I agree with (A).

I like that we can discuss openly and comments are not allocated to a person.

(C)

To address (A)'s comments, Lies is referring only to a member of a committee and not the Board Liaison. As to the anonymous comments, long-term members of Rules may recall a time when initials were used to identify who made comments and it was thought that it unduly influenced Board members by knowing who made the comment.

In my opinion:

1. This language is not needed. If the Board believes a conflict of interest exists with any appointed member of any committee, that can be brought up and deliberated at a Board meeting. The Board decides if a conflict of interest exists within its body.

2. The biggest difference between the two types of committees is that the one is made up of appointed members and the other is made up of elected members.

Clearly it's a bit awkward to have a Board member be on an elected Committee whose power is delegated by the Board - they would be the only Board member to have authority for making decisions on a delegated task.

On an appointed committee, a Board member is just another voice and the Board ultimately makes the decision - with input from the membership. Not sure what the difference is between a member having a comment committed to writing in a report and them expressing it aloud during a Board meeting.

(D)

Indeed that was the case (C) and we stopped identifying authors of comments for that reason sometime around 2013.

Despite that change, between 2014 and 2019 Board members (apart from the Board Liaison) were prevented from serving on Rules. We lost valuable members of the Committee when that came into force until it was repealed in Spring 2019.

As far as I'm aware, Rules has not had any other complaints regarding the anonymity of our comments since 2013.

Contd/…
(D – contd)
To put this back in as Lies proposes would, in my view, be detrimental to this Committee and to TICA. And what about the other Standing Committees that might also be affected?

(E)
I agree with your memories, (D). There are several other committees that could be affected. Genetics for one.

It has never been made clear to me why BOD members should NOT serve on committees - as (C) pointed out - these are appointed committees that serve at the pleasure of the President. IMO if a BOD member is the most qualified, there shouldn't be a prohibition in the rules.

(F)
I also agree with (D)- I remember when they made it illegal for board members to be on the Rules Committee - and it was then changed back.

No need to change it again!

(G)
Completely agree with (C) and (D). This was already fixed, there is absolutely no reason to unfix it.
Add Standing Rule 1021.3 (Chartering New Clubs) – Harrison/Faccioli

Rationale:

Our By-Laws are not specific about the process of chartering clubs. Each club is tied to a Region however this relationship is not defined anywhere in our rules. Consequently, to charter a new club is a quite simple process that does not require any input from the Regional Director.

This has been a positive strategy for many years, so long as the unwritten principle that a club is tied to a Region is not challenged. The negative aspect is that a club whose intentions are known within its Region and potentially detrimental to the Association's interests is chartered without restriction.

On the other hand, the current TICA Application for Charter includes in Article VI: "The club is intended primarily to serve the interest of owners, fanciers, and breeders of cats residing in the following countries, states, or TICA region:”, which means that a club is not only expected to promote shows but to have a broader scope of action within a given area, especially if the club is located in a Region outside of North America.

The Regional Director is the right person to evaluate if the chartering of a new club is in the best interests of the Association.

Add Standing Rule 1021.3:

(By Law 121.3 provided for context)

121.3 Guidelines. The Board of Directors shall establish charter and renewal fees and guidelines for chartering clubs, club by-laws and annual club reports.

1021.3 The formal approval of the relevant Regional Director or Associate Director is required before chartering a club. If the proposed club is not approved, the Regional Director or Associate Director must provide in writing their reasons to the Board of Directors within 10 days. The proposed club may also submit supporting reasons for their application to the Board within 10 days. The Board will then make the final decision on the application within 30 days.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

Rules Chair Note:

The rule as originally submitted did not take account of the International (non-voting) Regional Area, provide any timings for action nor any input from the affected club. Having considered this, the wording has been changed by Rules to address all of those points.
2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

(A) Right off the top of my head, I can see HUGE problems with this. It gives the RD a lot of power and I can see some situations where denial might be given for personal reasons, cloaked in "the good of the region".

In addition, there are clubs that might change regions if the "leader" moves. This rule would seem to disallow that.

(B) While (A)'s points are valid, I also think that this rule as submitted provides for a regional director to make a decision for the region based on regional interests. It also gives the board veto power. I think it is appropriate.

(C) I have no problem with this and I think the RD should have some power over what goes on in their own region.

Ultimately the BOD will still make the decision if there is disagreement.

(D) I agree with (B) and (C).

The RD should be expected to know best what is in the interest of the region and this rule even includes a backstop, since the Board has the final say.

(E) I have no problem with this. RD's should have some control over what happens in their regions with shows. I agree with (A).

(F) I am not sure about the terms "control" or "power". I see this as more of an oversight issue. As long as the Board can review (on appeal) for fundamental fairness, I am ok with this.

(G) I agree with (F)

(H) I agree that there might be denial by an RD for "personal reasons" - but as there is an explicit appeal route to the Board, I see that risk as being minimized.

As for (A)'s point about existing clubs, nothing I see here prevents them from updating their charter to move to another Region should the "leader" move there.

(I) I agree with the proposal and (F)'s comments

(J) I am in agreement with (A) - this gives too much power to the RD and this rule is meant to discourage shows being conducted. It is against the interests of the cat fancy.

Contd/…
(K) 

I don’t understand the comment about clubs being tied to a Region not defined anywhere - nor the significance. Actually, Regions and areas are defined and clubs, by their geographic location fall into those areas.

The cited Article VI is merely to set the geographic area served by the club. This is included in the application so that any overlapping with an existing club can be determined - ByLaw 121.1 says in part “Reasonable restrictions may be imposed to avoid conflicts with existing clubs.”

ByLaw 121.1 states that the Association MAY charter clubs - that is the Board, not a single Director. The Board has set out the guidelines which currently do not include sign off by an RD. The Board has delegated enforcement of the guidelines to the EO.

(L) 

I tend to agree with (A) and (J) as well.

(H) 

I understand your last paragraph (K) but point out that this proposal is amending those guidelines by requiring an RD to sign off the initial charter request.
Amend Clerking Program 55.1.3 (Judges’ slips) - Fralia

Rationale:

This is housekeeping to better clarify the duties of the Master Clerk to ensure Judge’s slips are entered into the Master Catalog in a timely manner.

Amend CP 55.1.3:

55.1.3 Establish how the Judge’s slips will be brought to the Master Clerk. The Master Clerk is responsible for collecting the Judge’s slips, They may be delivered by the steward or picked up by the Master Clerk or designated runner. If neither are available, the Master Clerk will be responsible for picking them up from each ring.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

   None

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

   (A) I can’t see any point to this. Change for change’s sake.

   (B) This is limiting and if the point is to get the slips entered in a timely manner why would the master clerk be running around picking them up? If there is a problem it would be appropriate to address it locally.

   (C) Too much micromanaging

   (D) I agree that this is nitpicking - it falls into the "if it ain't broke don't fix it" category

   (E) Absolutely. (C), exactly what I was thinking.
Amend Show Rules 22.1.2 (Show dates) – Harrison/Faccioli

Rationale:

Currently the Regional Director has no control over the Regional calendar - any club that desires a show date schedules it directly on the TICA official calendar and the date is automatically considered approved by the Regional Director.

There is only one situation, provided in Show Rule 22.1.2.1, when the RD can deny a club a show date. This approach works for many aspects but may become an issue for a Region when a club located in a different Region schedules a show that may impact the whole Regional calendar, and the RD is not even consulted about it.

This proposal has two goals:
1. To update Show Rule 22.1.2 to reflect the current procedures.
2. To add a provision for show dates requested by clubs in a Region other than the one where they are located.

Amend Show Rule 22.1.2

22.1.2 Show Dates. Regional Directors are responsible for the efficient operation of regions, including scheduling shows. When a club desires a show date from the Regional Director, they may request that date by scheduling the show directly on the TICA official calendar. The date will be scheduled automatically and considered approved by the Regional Director, unless one of the following applies. In writing. After 30 days, there being no response from the Regional Director, the club may proceed with the show date, scheduling it through the Executive Office by providing the Executive Office with a copy of the written request.

22.1.2.1 The Regional Director may only deny a club a specific show date if there is a previously scheduled TICA show within 500 miles (805 kilometers) or in the same region on the requested weekend.

22.1.2.2 If there are multiple show requests for the same show weekend, Regional Directors may allow shows to be held within 500 miles (805 kilometers) of each other only with both A and B below if the following requirements are met:
   - Written permission from the show managers, and
   - Written permission of the Regional Director or Regional Directors if the show requests are from multiple regions. The first club that requests a show date is authorized to have the show.

22.1.2.3 A club desiring a date for a show in a Region other than the one in which it is chartered, must obtain the prior approval of the Regional Director for that Region before it is scheduled on the TICA official calendar. The Regional Director may deny the club a specific show date based upon the negative impact of the request on the efficient operations of the Region and its current show calendar.
22.1.2.3.1 If the Regional Director does not approve the show date, the club may, within 30 days of the denial, appeal to the Board of Directors for review.

22.1.2.3.2 The Board of Directors will act on the appeal within 30 days of the request for review.

22.1.2.3.3 The final decision will be solely at the Board’s discretion.

22.1.2.3.4 The provisions and restrictions of 22.1.2.1 and 22.1.2.2 shall not apply when one or both of the scheduled shows for the same date is part of a Pet Expo in which the Pet Expo determines the date of the expo, and when the show is limited to a maximum of 125 entries.

22.1.2.5 After a date is approved on any request that requires prior approval, the Regional Director shall authorize its scheduling on the TICA official calendar.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

Rules Chair Note:

The wording in 21.1.2 and 21.1.2.2 was revised so that it was consistent with both Bylaw 7.3.1 and the original amendments to 21.1.2 supplied to Rules

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

(A)

I have concerns about the ambiguity which would allow a RD to deny a show date to a club from outside the region. Without stated parameters, there is considerable leeway to act on personal feelings, which can create considerable bad will and open the organization to legal challenge. Many things can be perceived to have a "negative impact" but proof to support that will be hard to come by.

As to the appeal to the Board, it is the same issue. How is the Board to assess the action of the RD? Would the Board simply vote to support the decision of the RD or would it review the TICA Strategic Marketing Plan to assess the impact on the organization and cat fancy as a whole?

I think that, if the issue is scheduling shows within a week of each other, then the rule should simply say so. If the issue is making a RD aware of a show that they had not been aware of, then that can be included.
Well said (A)

I couldn't agree with (A) more - especially about opening TICA to legal action and the effects on marketing the cat fancy.

From a European point of view, I think this directive makes a lot of sense. Two of the European regions consist of a lot of smaller countries that each are very different in both culture, language and financial situation. We all work very hard against some stiff local competition to put up shows on a relatively regular basis and in between shows most of the clubs work hard to help local breeders/exhibitors communicate with TICA and understand the TICA system. A wealthy outside show production company/club may successfully put on a show now and again (potentially the weekend before or after the local club's show and ruin the count for that one), but who does more work for TICA and the cat fancy as a whole - the local club or the show production company/club?

And as for legal action - that may be an American thing. I can't see any club outside the US taking on an international law suit because they were refused the right to hold a show in particular country on a specific weekend. The legal costs would far out weigh any possibility of winning such a case, which means no reputable lawyer would take it on.

I appreciate your comments (D) and understand your point of view.

My issue is that there are no objective criteria upon which to base a decision. In the "distance" provision(s), it is pretty clear what is allowed. What I'm saying here is that there is nothing solid and objective stated that would support a decision on the basis that "it has a negative impact on the Region." As I said, if the feeling is that two shows, only a weekend apart, will have a negative effect, let's simply put that prohibition in the rule. Regional Directors are vulnerable to legal challenge; that is why corporations in the U.S. purchase Directors and Officers insurance.

I have to agree with (D). From a viewpoint over here it makes sense too.

While bigger shows attract lots of spectators and so forth, we can't forget that there are lots of clubs that put on shows for their exhibitor base. If clubs from anywhere can just pop on a show on any date without some checks and balances the smaller, more isolated clubs will go away. Not everyone likes going to bigger shows.

I also think that the thinking that RD's would refuse a date based on personal feelings is really selling them short and questioning their integrity. This rule will have checks and balances in place so the RD will at least have some say so on what's going on in their region. What if the purpose of an RD if they can't have some say so in their region??? They know their regions better than an out of region club does. Plus it's just rude of an out of region club to not at least communicate with the RD prior to putting on a show.
(F) Yes I agree with (E)

(G) Another issue is that the Regional Director may very well be working with a club on the best show date, particularly for a regional. It is a problem if a club comes in and reserves a date on the show calendar by bypassing the Regional Director and other channels of communication with local clubs. They may very well be working on contracts.

Not putting safeguards in place will simply result in forcing clubs planting shows on multiple dates on calendars in order to safeguard their dates.

Rules Chair Note:
There was a subsequent discussion on how to provide more objective criteria to support an RD’s decision on proposed dates by out of region clubs. It became clear that no specific criteria could be identified that would apply equally across all of TICA’s regions.
Amend UCD 73.8.2, 74.7.5, 78.2 (Add Karpati pattern) – La Perm BC

Rationale:

Karpati is a unique pattern found in the domestic population in the Carpathian Mountain region that delays or restricts the development of pigment in the hair shaft. It occurs in combination with all colors and patterns and is inherited as a dominant trait, independent of any other color or pattern.

The LaPerm breed committee (Chair: Joyce Pierce, Denise Abraham & Agneta Canpolat) is proposing this addition to the UCD rather than to the breed standard as other breeds (eg Munchkin, American Curl) are also working with the Karpati pattern. Anne-Louise Magee, former breed committee member, provided detailed information describing the Karpati pattern. Loraine Shelton has answered questions around the addition and Amanda Bright helped guide us through the process. New Trait work was completed prior to this submission thinking that was the correct process however Rules said we needed the pattern added to the UCD first. Given the current COVID restrictions limiting shows we are including the NT work in the hope it will be considered as meeting any NT requirements. (See Supporting Information for details.)

Amend Glossary of Terms:

Add the following:

Karpati Pattern:

Karpati is a unique pattern found in the domestic population in the Carpathian Mountain region that delays or restricts the development of pigment in the hair shaft. It occurs in combination with all colors and patterns and is inherited as a dominant trait, independent of any other color or pattern. Karpati has 3 unique aspects: shading and amelanistic (white) hairs in the coat, with lighter extremities (most notable on face, ear tips, and feet). points, and shading. The body has amelanistic hairs interspersed with normal pigmented hairs throughout the cat’s coat. The further away from the spine, the greater the percentage of amelanistic hairs resulting in the lighter appearance of the extremities points. The shading is significantly lighter than the base coat covering up to 50% of the hair shaft and contains fully melanistic hairs and fully amelanistic hairs, from tip to root. It should not be confused with a bad smoke or unsound color. Phaeomelanistic colors are slower to develop. Allow for kittens to have white shading due to delayed color development.

Add 73.8 in 73 Tortoiseshell Divisions

73.8 Torties with the Karpati pattern may have white patches in the phaeomelanistic areas when young and may never develop color in those areas.

Add 74.7.5 in 74.7Tabby (Torbie) Pattern Modifications

(Amend UCD 73.8.2, 74.7.5, 78.2 Page 1 of 4)
74.7.5 Karpati Pattern

74.7.5.1 The amelanistic hairs can blur tabby patterns

74.7.5.2 In eumelanistic areas of a torbie with the Karpati pattern, the grey shading may have a brown tinge.

74.7.5.3 Torbies with the Karpati pattern may have white patches in the phaeomelanistic areas.

Add new 78.2 to 78 (Color Definitions)

78 Color Definitions. Individual breed standards that have a more restrictive or variant definition of color including paw pad and/or nose leather color take precedence over the Uniform Color Description.

78.1 Ambers

Amber (Black, chocolate, cinnamon): Kittens start out looking like one of the eumelanistic colors, but the eumelanistic color is gradually replaced during the first year of life by phaeomelanin. Mature adult cats will range anywhere from a deep burnt sienna, a warm apricot, a rich copper brown, tan, or yellow to a cold beige or grey-beige color depending on the amount of rufousing present. Skin around eyes, on the lips, nose, and paw pads retains the dark color of the cat’s eumelanistic genotype. For example, a black amber tabby will have black eyeliner, black lips, black nose leather, and black paw pads.

Light Amber (blue, lilac, fawn): Kittens start out looking like one of the dilute eumelanistic colors, but that is gradually replaced during the first year of life by dilute pheomelanin. Range from pale bluish ivory to a buff or oatmeal to a warm fawn, depending on the amount of rufousing present. Skin will retain the color of the cat’s dilute eumelanistic genotype. For example, a blue amber tabby will have blue eyeliner, blue lips, blue nose leather, and blue paw pads.

78.2 Pattern Effects

78.2.1 Karpati Pattern

Karpati is a unique pattern found in the domestic population in the Carpathian Mountain region that delays or restricts the development of pigment in the hair shaft. It occurs in combination with all colors and patterns and is inherited as a dominant trait, independent of any other color or pattern. See Glossary of Terms for a fuller description

Re-number existing 78.2 to 78.13 as 78.3 to 78.13 respectively
Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

Rules Chair note: 
Rules will defer to the Genetics Committee upon whether the additions proposed above are correct terminology and appropriated placed within the UCD and Glossary of Terms. Their changes (mainly for clarity) have been incorporated above and highlighted in blue.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

Rules Chair Note: Regarding the question of the New Traits submission, there has been no formal previous submission of any NT application to Rules Committee. In Oct 2019, the BC were informed that the correct steps were: get UCD change approved, show in NT, apply for NT to Ch. As the BC themselves note in their plea “….the pattern should have been added to the UCD before we started showing in NT because it couldn’t be printed in the judges’ books and catalogs.”

Rules has not received any formal submission to advance from New Traits to Championship with this UCD change and has not evaluated whether the application from 2019 included in the supporting information meets the requirements set out in the Registration Rules for advancement. No official poll of the Breed Section has been carried out as is also required for advancement to Championship.

Since the Karpati pattern is not currently encoded into the TFMS system, this is required as a first step after amending the UCD, to enable such cats to be properly registered and shown in NT.

(A) I do continue to have concerns about how best to limit this pattern for Championship purposes to the La Perm breed only. Whilst other breeds are mentioned in their rationale, there is no clear evidence that the pattern is acceptable to those breed sections.

(B) Since the LaPerm has only 2 points for color, I believe the reason that they have been showing Karpati in NT is just to get the color into the UCD - and then given that they are "all colors of all divisions" they would be automatically able to show in CH.

(A) Well, they are very careful to define it as a "pattern" not a color, although also only 2 points allocated for pattern.

And the advice to them back in 2019 was to get Karpati into the UCD first, then show in NT (so that judges could familiarize themselves with this new trait) before applying to advance to Ch. I don't think that advice was wrong. Contd/…
(A- Contd)

I cannot find any rules that allow their new pattern to "be automatically able to show in CH". Also Reg Rule 34.3 makes it clear that recognition of a new color for Registration does not imply recognition at Championship level. I see no reason why that logic shouldn’t also apply to a new pattern.
Proposal: Add the Karpati Pattern to the UCD

Karpati is a unique pattern found in the domestic population in the Carpathian Mountain region that delays or restricts the development of pigment in the hair shaft. It occurs in combination with all colors and patterns and is inherited as a dominant trait, independent of any other color or pattern. Karpati has 3 unique aspects: amelanistic (white) hairs in the coat, lighter points, and shading. The body has amelanistic hairs interspersed with normal pigmented hairs throughout the cat’s coat. The further away from the spine, the greater the percentage of amelanistic hairs resulting in the lighter appearance of the points. The shading is significantly lighter than the base coat covering up to 50% of the hair shaft and contains fully melanistic hairs and fully amelanistic hairs, from tip to root. It should not be confused with a bad smoke or unsound color. Phaeomelanistic colors are slower to develop. Allow for kittens to have white shading due to delayed color development.

The LaPerm breed committee (Chair: Joyce Pierce, Denise Abraham & Agneta Canpolat) is proposing this addition to the UCD rather than to the breed standard as other breeds (eg Munchkin, American Curl) are also working with the Karpati pattern. Anne-Louise Magee, former breed committee member, provided detailed information describing the Karpati pattern. Loraine Shelton has answered questions around the addition and Amanda Bright helped guide us through the process. New Trait work was completed prior to this submission thinking that was the correct process however Rules said we needed the pattern added to the UCD first. Given the current COVID restrictions limiting shows we are including the NT work in the hope it will be considered as meeting any NT requirements. (See Supporting Information for details.)
Current Rules Affected by the Addition of Karpati to the UCD:

Tortoiseshells:
73.8

Tabby Patterns:
74.7
74.7.5

Section 78 Color Definitions:

78.2 Blacks
78.3 Blues
78.4 Chocolates
78.5 Cinnamons
78.6 Creams
78.7 Fawns
78.8 Lilacs
78.9 Reds
78.10 Ruddy. Refer to Blacks
78.11 Seals
78.12 Tortoiseshell. Refer to Blacks.
78.13 Whites
Rule Changes Required to Add Karpati to the UCD:

Add Karpati to Sections 73, 74 & 78 (details below)

Additions

Add to Torties:

73.8.2 Torties with the Karpati pattern may have white patches in the phaeomelanistic areas when young and may never develop color in those areas.

Add to Tabby Patterns:

74.7.5 Karpati Pattern
74.7.5.1 The amelanistic hairs can blur tabby patterns
74.7.5.2 In eumelanistic areas of a torbie with the Karpati pattern, the grey shading may have a brown tinge.
74.7.5.3 Torbies with the Karpati pattern may have white patches in the phaeomelanistic areas.

Add to Color Definitions:

78.2 Pattern Effects
Rationale: Adding this section will make it easier to add newly identified pattern effects to the UCD in the future.
78.2.1 Karpati Pattern
Changes

Change:
78.2 Blacks to 78.3 Blacks
78.3 Blues to 78.4 Blues
78.4 Chocolates to 78.5 Chocolates
78.5 Cinnamons to 78.6 Cinnamons
78.6 Creams to 78.7 Creams
78.7 Fawns to 78.8 Fawns
78.8 Lilacs to 78.9 Lilacs
78.9 Reds to 78.10 Reds
78.10 Ruddy. Refer to Blacks to 78.11 Ruddy. Refer to Blacks
78.11 Seals to 78.12 Seals
78.12 Tortoiseshell. Refer to Blacks. To 78.13 Tortoiseshell
78.13 Whites to 78.14 Whites
Supporting Information: Breeds Currently Working with Karpati

LaPerm

American Curl

Munchkin
Scottish Fold/Straight

German Longhair

Domestic LH & SH
Supporting Information: Karpati Pattern

Tigra:
The Cat That Introduced the Karpati Pattern to the World
Overexposed photo of Tigra not showing white body hairs

White backs to ears

Concentrated white hairs on nose & muzzle

Concentrated white hairs on feet & legs

Concentrated white hairs on feet & legs

White hairs on body
Karpati Amelanistic Hairs Interspersed with Regular Coat

Close-up of amelanistic hairs interspersed with the normal pigmented hairs

Amelanistic hairs interspersed with normal pigmented hairs

Concentrated white hairs on muzzle & nose
Karpati Shading

- Full color hairs root to tip in shading
- Amelanistic hairs root to tip in shading
- Up to 50% of hair shaft shaded

Non-Karpati Domestic

- Amelanistic hairs root to tip in shading; no full color hairs in shading
Difference between Karpati & Non-Karpati Kittens

Full color: colored ears; Karpati: white ears

Full color on body; Karpati color on spine misted with white hairs
Delayed Development: Color starting to develop underneath amelanistic hairs

White backs to ears

White hairs interspersed with colored hairs

White hairs starting to concentrate on nose
Kitten Development: Blue Classic Tabby

- Color development on spine & dorsal side of cat
- Facial markings developing slowly
- Facial markings now blurring
- Spinal color wider & blurred
- Delayed color development on ventral side & sides of kitten; white backs to ears
- More pigment on spine; can see shadow of pigment coming into base of hairs
- More pigment in the facial markings
- Sides still color delayed
- Faded look to leg markings
- Facial markings developing slowly
Development From Kitten to Adult
## Difference Between Karpati Pattern & Lykoi Roan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karpati Pattern</th>
<th>Lykoi Roan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td>Recessive – allele of Hairless (HR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No hypotrichia</td>
<td>Form of hypotrichia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color development delayed</td>
<td>Color development not delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undercoat present by breed</td>
<td>Undercoat absent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal coat (see picture b)</td>
<td>Abnormal sparse coat (see picture a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal skin for the breed</td>
<td>Abnormal skin: reduced number of hair follicles, miniaturized, dysplastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full color &amp; amelanistic hair shafts; amelanistic</td>
<td>Full color &amp; amelanistic hair shafts; amelanistic hairs interspersed evenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairs interspersed with pigmented hairs, not</td>
<td>with pigmented hairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>necessarily evenly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanistic concentrations on points</td>
<td>No amelanistic concentrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shading on hair shaft – up to 50%</td>
<td>No shading on hair shaft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supporting Information: Karpati in New Trait

We originally showed the Karpati pattern in New Traits per the advice we received. Unfortunately, after we had completed the NT requirements and submitted it to TICA Rules, we found out that the pattern should have been added to the UCD before we started showing in NT because it couldn’t be printed in the judges’ books and catalogs.

So, now we are asking for the Karpati pattern to be added to the UCD. We have attached the NT application we submitted and hope the Board will give that work some consideration before deciding the need for us to repeat the NT process.

We know the NT class is in place to help educate judges and allow them to ask questions – which a number have done. Amanda Bright is including Karpati in her A Rainbow of Colors seminar series to ensure judge’s understand the Karpati pattern.
Thank You for your time and consideration.
Amend UCD 74.7 and 78.1 (Add CORIN gene and associated colors) – Siberian BC/Hubbard

Rationale:

For many years Siberian breeders have said there is a unique golden color in their breed, however lack of genetic documentation meant these cats had to be shown as existing tabby and torbie colors.

In May 2021 a paper was published documenting the genetic basis for Siberian Goldens. WCF is using the color name Sunshine and has limited it to the Siberian breed. However, the paper also documented that the Gold gene, CORIN T, was identified in the Kurilian Bobtail and the Toybob. CORIN Gold is not the same as Copal (or Carnelian) which is part of the extension (MC1R) gene series.

Because there are three breeds where CORIN T has been identified, we are applying for its addition to the UCD using the gene name CORIN rather than limiting it to a specific breed standard.

The Siberian Breed Committee and Chris Hubbard developed this proposal along with the Chairs of the Kurilian Bobtail and Toybob breeds to ensure all interested parties were able to provide input; Lorraine Shelton provided input to ensure statements about the gene are accurate; Amanda Bright helped guide us through the process. (For the abstract of the paper, please see Supporting Information 1.)

Rules Chair Note:

The proposal (as originally submitted) is provided as a separate document as it contains the supporting information referred to above and below.

Add new 74.7.5 and re-number current 74.7.5 as 74.7.6

74.7.5 CORIN tabby. CORIN Tabby is a unique wide-band trait, first found in three native Russian breeds (Siberians, Kurilian Bobtails, and Toybobs). A recessive variant in the CORIN gene influences the activity of the Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP), pushing eumelanin to the end of the hair shaft resulting in wide bands of brighter phaeomelanin. Tabby markings are visible in these bands except in ticked tabbies. The amount of eumelanin decreases and the brighter phaeomelanin increases as the cat approaches maturity. This trait can be expressed in both silver and non-silver cats. CORIN Gold cats exhibit a warm undercoat tone, lightening of the tabby marks, a white or off-white area around the nose that may include the nose tip, eumelanin colored paw pads, and a pink nose lacking the usual tabby eumelanin outline. CORIN Silver cats exhibit a "bimetallic" coloration, where the cat exhibits silver tabby hairs, most prominently on the back of the cat, but also displays phaeomelanin expressing hairs, most commonly on the legs and belly. While CORIN has pushed the eumelanin to the end of the hairs, the Inhibitor gene is unable to erase all pigment from the agouti bands leaving a gold band between the white base and the eumelanistic tip of the hair shaft. All patterns of CORIN tabby are possible, in all eumelanistic colors, including torbies.
Amend 74.7.6:

Add the following note at the bottom of the Tabby Color Chart table:

3 = CORIN Gold & CORIN Silver – all patterns including & White (Siberian, Kurilian Bobtail and Toybob only)

Add a superscript “3” beside the following colors in the chart:

- Black Tabby
- Chocolate Tabby
- Cinnamon Tabby
- Blue Tabby
- Lilac Tabby
- Black Torbie
- Chocolate Torbie
- Cinnamon Torbie
- Blue Torbie
- Lilac Torbie
- Fawn Torbie
- Seal Lynx Point
- Chocolate Lynx Point
- Cinnamon Lynx Point
- Blue Lynx Point
- Lilac Lynx Point
- Fawn Lynx Point

Amend 78.1:

Color Definitions

78 Color Definitions. Individual breed standards that have a more restrictive or variant definition of color including paw pad and/or nose leather color take precedence over the Uniform Color Description.

78.1 Ambers Agouti Shift Modifiers

78.1.1 Ambers

Amber (Black, chocolate, cinnamon): Kittens start out looking like one of the eumelanistic colors, but the eumelanistic color is gradually replaced during the first year of life by phaeomelanin. Mature adult cats will range anywhere from a deep burnt sienna, a warm apricot, a rich copper brown, tan, or yellow to a cold beige or grey-beige color depending on the amount of rufousing present. Skin around eyes, on the lips, nose, and paw pads retains the dark color of the cat’s eumelanistic genotype. For example, a black amber tabby will have black eyeliner, black lips, black nose leather, and black paw pads.
Light Amber (blue, lilac, fawn): kittens start out looking like one of the dilute eumelanistic colors, but that is gradually replaced during the first year of life by dilute pheomelanin. Range from pale bluish ivory to a buff or oatmeal to a warm fawn, depending on the amount of Rufousing present. Skin will retain the color of the cat’s dilute eumelanistic genotype. For example, a blue amber tabby will have blue eyeliner, blue lips, blue nose leather, and blue paw pads.

78.1.2 CORIN Tabbies
CORIN is not the same as Carnelian or Copal. Carnelian/Copal is an MC1R mutation whereas CORIN is not.

78.1.2.1 CORIN Gold Tabby (Black, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Blue, Lilac, Fawn) – The base color is restricted to the hair tips resulting in large areas of bright pheomelanin. Tabby markings may appear in these areas except for ticked tabbies. Fully mature cats may not display any tabby markings. There is a white or off-white area around the nose that may include the nose tip. Nose leather is pink with no tabby nose liner. Torbies will show little difference between the hair tip and the rest of the hair shaft in their pheomelanistic areas. Allow visible eumelaninistic patterns in kittens that change as the kitten ages. Paw Pads and Tail Tip correspond to the base color of the cat. (See Supporting Information 2)

78.1.2.2 CORIN Silver Tabby (Black, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Blue, Lilac, Fawn) – The base color is restricted to the hair tips resulting in a mantle of color on the back of the cat. The Inhibitor trait makes the lower part of the hair shaft white. CORIN interacts with the Inhibitor trait allowing some level of bright pheomelanin between the white band of silver and the colored hair tip. The gold band looks as though it is floating in the hair shaft and cats with this effect are sometimes referred to as bimetallic in color. Often the silver band and the gold band are equal in amount. Tabby marks are seen in these bands unless the pattern is ticked. Eumelaninistic color is apparent on the dorsal side of the cat and the tail, particularly the tail tip; pheomelaninistic color is strongest on the ventral side of the cat and on the legs where eumelaninistic barring may be apparent. There is a white or off-white area around the nose that may include the nose tip. Nose leather is pink without the usual tabby noseliner. These colors are slow to develop. Paw Pads and tail tips correspond to the base color of the cat. Allow for visible eumelaninistic patterns in kittens that change as the kitten ages. Homozygous CORIN Silvers have a visible golden band between the colored hair tip and the white of the silver at the base of the hair. Heterozygote CORIN Silvers do not have this same clear banding and may have partial nose liner. Homozygous expression of the gold band floating between the silver white and the colored hair tip is preferred. Paw Pads and Tail Tip correspond to the base color of the cat. (See Supporting Information 3)
78.1.2.3 **CORIN Gold Lynx Point** (Black, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Blue, Lilac, Fawn) and CORIN Silver Lynx Point (Black, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Blue, Lilac, Fawn). The descriptions above for the CORIN Gold Tabby and CORIN Silver Tabby apply to the CORIN Gold Lynx Points and the CORIN Silver Lynx Points. The CORIN Gold Lynx Points have a brighter appearance from gold coloration in the points. In CORIN Silver Lynx Points the gold band between the colored hair tip and the white base may not be visible, particularly in shorthairs. Any shading on the body of CORIN Gold Lynx Points or on CORIN Silver Lynx Points may have a golden tone to it. When evaluating kittens, check the legs which should be lighter in color and check the backs of the ears where you will be able to see the golden coloration. *(See Supporting Information 4)*

**Rules Committee Comments:**

1. **On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

**Rules Chair Note:**

On correct terminology and placement of the changes, Rules will defer to the Genetics Committee’s opinion on these matters. Their changes (primarily for clarity) have been included above and highlighted in blue.

To prevent the use of these colors outside the three breeds specified, Rules Committee has added a breed restriction to the footnote to be added to the chart in 74.7.6.

Advice from the Genetics Committee should be sought on how best to encode CORIN within TICA’s Color Coding scheme (and hence within TFMS) so that cats with CORIN can then be correctly registered.

2. **Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

   **(A)**

   This has been well discussed with the Siberian, Kurilian and Toybob chairs in fact they wrote it together. It is being submitted jointly by the three breeds.

   I think it a well put together proposal.

   **(B)**

   The difficulty with this new color, as well as others recently approved and in the pipeline - comes with breeds which accept all colors of all divisions - maybe notify the breed chairs so breed committees can discuss.

   **(C)**

   I know this is a "traditional" view (B), but I'm struggling to see where this is formally set out in any of our rules.

Contd/…

(Amend UCD 74.7 and 78.1 Page 4 of 5)
What worries me is that as these sorts of changes increase, I can see breed standards having to be continually updated by breed committees to exclude these "new" colors and/or patterns.

There must be an alternative approach that perhaps restricts such "new" colors and/or patterns to the breeds concerned.

Additionally, if a new (previously unrecognised) color/pattern is added to a breed, shouldn't it go through the New Traits mechanism to ensure judges are up to speed before they go into Championship? (And Reg Rule 34.3 makes it clear that recognition for Registration of a color does not imply recognition at Championship level).

I have nothing to add. I agree that, even though it sounds like this color has been around for a long time, it has previously been unidentified so putting it through New Traits would be a good way to formally introduce it and educate everyone on it.

Thinking back to the Bengals and charcoal, I don't know that they made an effort to be in new trait as it was just a color. I know they showed their cats as brown spotted tabbys or silvers or whatever charcoal and when the color was accepted, they just changed the colors and put them in the right place. I'm not sure it's that big of a deal to be honest. We've been seeing these colors for a while and just didn't know where to put them so we judged them as they were shown.

[Rules Chair Note: the Charcoal Bengals did eventually go through the New Traits route to gain Championship acceptance.]

As far as other breeds go, it's going to be up to the breeds to accept or not accept. I know that Amber is a color specific to NFC. Oriental SH don't accept it and it's not in our color gene makeup.

It's like the choc/lilac debate in the Maine Coons. Even though they accept traditional colors only, those two are not in their make-up and aren't accepted. I guess they could be if someone ever got creative enough to put the color in there...like minks and sepias. not all breeds have them nor can they create them.

Well, one way round this (subject to confirmation by Genetics) is for the UCD to specify that these colours are only valid for the breeds concerned - Siberian, Kurilian and Toybob. I would strongly recommend that addition to the UCD changes they have proposed.
Proposal: Add the CORIN gene and associated colors to the UCD

Rationale:
For many years Siberian breeders have said there is a unique golden color in their breed, however lack of genetic documentation meant these cats had to be shown as existing tabby and torbie colors. In May 2021 a paper was published documenting the genetic basis for Siberian Goldens. WCF is using the color name Sunshine and has limited it to the Siberian breed. However, the paper also documented that the Gold gene, CORIN T, was identified in the Kurilian Bobtail and the Toybob. CORIN Gold is not the same as Copal (or Carnelian) which is part of the extension (MC1R) gene series. Because there are three breeds where CORIN T has been identified, we are applying for its addition to the UCD using the gene name CORIN rather than limiting it to a specific breed standard. The Siberian Breed Committee and Chris Hubbard developed this proposal along with the Chairs of the Kurilian Bobtail and Toybob breeds to ensure all interested parties were able to provide input; Lorraine Shelton provided input to ensure statements about the gene are accurate; Amanda Bright helped guide us through the process. (For the abstract of the paper, please see Supporting Information 1.)
Current Rules that Will Be Affected by the addition of CORIN:

Section 74 on Tabbies – will add a new section

Rule 74.7.5 – today is a table, needs 3 changes
   1) Add a new 74.7.5 – definition of CORIN Tabby
   2) Change the Rule number to 74.7.6
   3) Add an identifier to the table indicating colors that can come in CORIN
Rule Changes:

The current 74.7.5 Tabby Color Chart will need to become 74.7.6
Add 74.7.5 CORIN Tabbies

74.7.5 CORIN tabby. CORIN Tabby is a unique wide-band trait, first found in native Russian breeds. A recessive variant in the CORIN gene influences the activity of the Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP), pushing eumelanin to the end of the hair shaft resulting in wide bands of brighter pheo melanin. Tabby markings are visible in these bands except in ticked tabbies. The amount of eumelanin decreases and the brighter pheo melanin increases as the cat approaches maturity. This trait can be expressed in both silver and non-silver cats. CORIN Gold cats exhibit a warm undercoat tone, lightening of the tabby marks, a white or off-white area around the nose that may include the nose tip, eumelanin colored paw pads, and a pink nose lacking the usual tabby eumelanin outline. CORIN Silver cats exhibit a "bimetallic" coloration, where the cat exhibits silver tabby hairs, most prominently on the back of the cat, but also displays pheo melanin expressing hairs, most commonly on the legs and belly. While CORIN has pushed the eumelanin to the end of the hairs, the Inhibitor gene is unable to erase all pigment from the agouti bands leaving a gold band between the white base and the eumelanistic tip of the hair shaft. All patterns of CORIN tabby are possible, in all eumelanistic colors, including torbies.

Update 74.7.6 (currently 74.7.5) 3 = CORIN Gold & CORIN Silver
Add note: 3 CORIN Gold & CORIN Silver – all patterns including & White
Add 3 beside the following colors:

- Black Tabby
- Chocolate Tabby
- Cinnamon Tabby
- Blue Tabby
- Lilac Tabby
- Fawn Tabby
- Black Torbie
- Chocolate Torbie
- Cinnamon Torbie
- Blue Torbie
- Lilac Torbie
- Fawn Torbie
- Seal Lynx Point
- Chocolate Lynx Point
- Cinnamon Lynx Point
- Blue Lynx Point
- Lilac Lynx Point
- Fawn Lynx Point

Change 78.1 from Ambers to Agouti Shift Modifiers
Add 78.1.1 Ambers
Add 78.1.2 CORIN Tabbies

Add the following under 78.1.2:
CORIN Tabbies
CORIN is not the same as Carnelian or Copal. Carnelian/Copal is an MC1R mutation whereas CORIN is not.

Add:
78.1.2.3 CORIN Gold Tabby (Black, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Blue, Lilac, Fawn) – The base color is restricted to the hair tips resulting in large areas of bright phaeomelanin. Tabby markings may appear in these areas except for ticked tabbies. Fully mature cats may not display any tabby markings. There is a white or off-white area around the nose that may include the nose tip. Nose leather is pink with no tabby nose liner. Torbies will show little difference between the hair tip and the rest of the hair shaft in their phaeomelanistic areas. Allow visible eumelanistic patterns in kittens that change as the kitten ages. Paw Pads and Tail Tip correspond to the base color of the cat. (See Supporting Information 2)

Add:
78.1.2.4 CORIN Silver Tabby (Black, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Blue, Lilac, Fawn) – The base color is restricted to the hair tips resulting in a mantle of color on the back of the cat. The Inhibitor trait makes the lower part of the hair shaft white. CORIN interacts with the Inhibitor trait allowing some level of bright phaeomelanin between the white band of silver and the colored hair tip. The gold band looks as though it is floating in the hair shaft and cats with this effect are sometimes referred to as bimetallic in color. Often the silver band and the gold band are equal in amount. Tabby marks are seen in these bands unless the pattern is ticked. Eumelanistic color is apparent on the dorsal side of the cat and the tail, particularly the tail tip; phaeomelaninistic color is strongest on the ventral side of the cat and on the legs where eumelanistic barring may be apparent. There is a white or off-white area around the nose that may include the nose tip. Nose leather is pink without the usual tabby noseliner. These colors are slow to develop. Paw Pads and tail tips correspond to the base color of the cat. Allow for visible eumelaninistic patterns in kittens that change as the kitten ages. Homozygous CORIN Silvers have a visible golden band between the colored hair tip and the white of the silver at the base of the hair. Heterozygote CORIN Silvers do not have this same clear banding and may have partial nose liner. Homozygous expression of the gold band floating between the silver white and the colored hair tip is preferred. Paw Pads and Tail Tip correspond to the base color of the cat. (See Supporting Information 3)
The descriptions above for the CORIN Gold Tabby and CORIN Silver Tabby apply to the CORIN Gold Lynx Points and the CORIN Silver Lynx Points. The CORIN Gold Lynx Points have a brighter appearance from gold coloration in the points. In CORIN Silver Lynx Points the gold band between the colored hair tip and the white base may not be visible, particularly in shorthairs. Any shading on the body of CORIN Gold Lynx Points or on CORIN Silver Lynx Points may have a golden tone to it. When evaluating kittens, check the legs which should be lighter in color and check the backs of the ears where you will be able to see the golden coloration. (See Supporting Information 4)
Supporting Information for Adding
CORIN Gold & Silver Tabbies to the UCD

Brown Classic Tabby
Siberian

CORIN Black Gold
Classic Tabby Siberian
Supporting Information 1:

Abstract of the document identifying CORIN as the location of the Mutation for Gold. Siberian cats help in solving part of the mystery surrounding golden cats.

H. Beauvois*, C. Dufaure de Citres†, V. Gache‡ and M. Abitbol*.*

*VetAgro Sup, Univ. Lyon, 1 avenue Bourgelat, 69280, Marcy-l’Etoile, France. †Antagene, 6 all ee du Levant, 69890, La Tour-de-Salvagny, France. ‡Institut NeuroMyoGene, CNRS UMR5310, INSERM U1217, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Claude Bernard Lyon I, 8 avenue Rockefeller, 69008, Rockefeller, Lyon, France.

Summary: Golden cats have been appreciated since the beginning of the cat fancy. Golden is a modification of the tabby coat. In the Siberian breed, a specific golden phenotype, named sunshine, has been described. Sunshine tabby cats exhibit a warm tone of tabby, a pink nose lacking the black lining and a large light cream area around the nose. Pedigree analyses revealed an autosomal recessive inheritance pattern. A single candidate region was identified by genome-wide association study (GWAS) and homozygosity mapping. Within that region, we identified CORIN (Corin, serine peptidase) as a strong candidate gene, since CORIN variants have been identified in mice and tigers with a golden phenotype and CORIN has been described as a modifier of the ASIP (Agouti Signaling Protein) pathway. A homozygous CORIN:c.2383C>T missense variant was identified in sunshine tabby cats. Segregation of the variant was consistent with recessive inheritance. The variant was also found in three Kurilian bobtail cats and in two ToyBob cats from the 99 Lives dataset but genotyping of 106 cats from 13 breeds failed to identify carriers in cats from other breeds. The CORIN:c.2383C>T variant was predicted to change an arginine to a cysteine at position 795 in the protein: CORIN:p.(Arg795Cys). Finally, hair observation in Siberian cats was consistent with elongated ASIP signaling as golden hair showed a large yellow band instead of the short subapical one usually observed in agouti hair. These results support an association of the Siberian sunshine modification with the CORIN:c.2383C>T variant. The Siberian cat has helped us to decipher one of the golden phenotypes observed in cats and we propose that the CORIN:c.2383C>T variant represents the wbSIB (Siberian recessive wideband) allele in the domestic cat.

For completeness we are including the Copal (Carnelian) abstract:

A New Mutation in the MC1R Gene Leads to Unique Carnelian Color in Kurilian Bobtails

E. O. Bychkova,a,b, *, N. A. Golubeva,a,c, E. A. Filippova,a, L. O. Sangina,a, and A. V. Markov,a,b

aCenter of Veterinary Genetics ZOOGEN, St. Petersburg, 194156 Russia
bDepartment of Genetics and Biotechnology, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, 199034 Russia
cAKLK Kotofey, St. Petersburg, 190000 Russia
*E-mail: elina@zoogen.org
Received February 9, 2019; revised June 6, 2019; accepted June 11, 2019

Abstract—The Kurilian Bobtail is an endemic breed of short-tailed cats of Russian breeding, whose phenotype includes variations of red color from strong red to smoky gold. In this breed, we identified a new mutation in the MC1R gene, which leads to inactivation of eumelanin synthesis in hair follicle melanocytes and a change in color to red, defined as carnelian.
Supporting Information 2 – Key Features of a CORIN Gold Tabby:

CORIN Gold Black Tabby
DGCA SterlingCatz Roland Pillsbury
[shown once due to COVID]

Lack of Nose Liner
Pink Nose Leather
Enlarged white/off-white

Black Tail Tip
Base Color Leg Barring

CORIN Gold Black Tabby
RW SGC Towni Dior

Pink Nose Leather, no Nose Liner
Enlarged area of white/off-white
Leg Bars in Gold not Black
Black Paw Pads
Supporting Information 3 Key Features of a CORIN Silver Tabby:

**Homozygous CORIN Black Silver Tabby Showing Gold Band**
Eleonora Ruggiero

- **White Base of Hair Shaft**
- **Eumelanistic Hair Tips**
- **Phaeomelanistic color on the ventral side of the cat**
- **Mantle of eumelanistic silver color on the top of the cat**
- **Gold band between Hair Tip & Hair Shaft**
- **Black Paw Pads**

**Homozygous CORIN Silver Black Tabby next to Black Silver Littermate**

*Picture courtesy Sue Case*

- **Pink Nose, no Noseline**
- **Dorsal Eumelanistic Color**
- **Ventral Phaeomelanistic Color** (includes inside leg)
Heterozygous CORIN Silver Black Tabby

Pictures courtesy Sue Case
Prekrasne Siberians

Brick nose leather with at least partial outline

Gold tones to head, legs & ventral side

Silver tail rings

Heavy mantle with gold tones

Silver rings turned more gold

As an adult with the single CORIN allele interfering with the Inhibitor trait so co-dominant
Supporting Information 4: Key Features of CORIN Gold and CORIN Silver Lynx Points

- **CORIN Gold Seal Lynx Point**
  - 4 week old kitten
  - Eleonora Ruggiero

- **Seal & CORIN Gold**
  - on ears

- **Light color on muzzle with hint of gold**

- **Rose colored nose, no nose liner**

- **Light color on feet with hint of gold**

- **CORIN Gold Seal Lynx Point & White Adult**
  - Sibirska – Vicki McCarril

- **Gold tone to ears**

- **Rose nose, no nose liner**
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Tennessee Rex (TR) breed group

Winter Meeting January 2022

TICA Executive Office

Preliminary New Breed to Advanced New Breed Status with TICA.

The Tennessee Rex working group believes there is sufficient interest in and work accomplished developing the breed to advance the to the ANB level.

1. Eighteen paid Tica members actively breeding Tennessee Rex cats produced litters within the last two years.

2. There are more than 100 litters registered to date

3. There are more than 50 cats eligible for show. There are more than 200 cats registered eight months old or older. There are several cats registration pending, so the numbers will be higher at ANB.

4. There are seven regions covered by Tennessee Rex Breeders.

5. More than 43 unique cats have been shown before over 55 different judges.

Please consider us for advancement to Advanced New Breed. We have a great group willing to dedicate time and energy to developing and showing the breed to continuing its progress.

Thank you for your time Tennessee Rex working group

Breed Chair

Sandra Scarrow
The Tennessee Rex breeding program has been meeting its goals for diversity and health. Diversity had been our primary objective. We are producing cats with diversity numbers, the same as or higher than random-bred domestics.

The breed has no known health risks. We continue to use genetic testing to track this. There is a higher than average incidence of blood factor IV that doesn’t cause bleeding issues, we are actively part of study, and working at pairing cats clear of this. The factor was prevalent in the foundation cats but we have been able to breed cats that are clear. We have one incident of Retinol atrophy from a domestic outcross. This line has a plan for testing and eliminating this from the gene pool. All progeny from this line are tested till clear, and only bred to tested cats. It will be cleared from breed pool completely next breeding. We are also tracking crypt males in an attempt to reduce and eliminate incidents of occurrence in the Tennessee Rex.

We are working to refine cats to the standard, and advance our registration numbers. In addition to the SatinRex mutation we feel we have a unique head, and look that also defines the cat. We wish to pay attention to the cat under the coat and have awarded additional points to the head to reflect this. The weak chins continue to be challenging, but we have been able to produce improvement.

We have imported a Satin Rex spontaneous mutation cat that appeared in Australia to Canada and conducted a test breeding. The breeding has produced 100% Satin Rex progeny, so it is assumed to the same mutation. This line is now entering its third generation. We are watching the Australian lines as they apply for new breed status as Australian Satin. I have spoken to the registry there and it may well be disallowed in favor of Tennessee Rex. We will apply to include Australian Satin as a permissible outcross if it gains new breed status in the future.

The breed is now in Canada, the USA, Portugal, (Australia being pursued potentially as Australian Satin), Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and several regions in the USA/Canada. We continue to receive interest from breeders worldwide. The pandemic has been a challenge to moving cats internationally but we have managed to move some cats to new breeders. We have a waitlist with a few approved breeders, and a couple with cats awaiting first litters.

We are still heavily outcrossing, especially where a small breeding group has been sent to a new Country or as new breeders come on board. N American breeders are now able to breed full mutation lines to carriers to allow for the production of kittens that have advanced registration numbers. We have produced several new C level registration litters in 2021, and a couple SBT/ SBV. We have many new litters registered since the last breed report.

We continue to allow breeders to breed ALL colors and will start to see how satin presents on these new coat colors. We have Fawn, Chocolate, and Cinnamon colors produced in 2021, and some much improved expression in Blue.
Our rexing can be disappointingly non-curly. We are still hoping to improve it. To this end, we are watching for good expression cats, and not only will breed them but also analyze their coats. We don’t yet know how various top and undercoat types might best influence curls. Satin takes precedent over curls, but we would still like to see a curly breed dripping in satin. We have noted increased satin in some recent litters, and better expression on the darker colors giving renewed excitement for the satin potential.

In closing, diversity and no health risks is still our first goal. We continue to refine the standard and are more able to select cats that meet our goals as we expand the gene pool. We feel it will come; the Tennessee Rex look has thankfully been quite dominant over our outcrossed genetics. We have made improvements in unifying our look, the mutation continues to produce cats with strong breed resemblance. This has made it much easier to gain uniformity. We are now getting to where we can breed full expression cats together and pay attention to improving expression of curls and satin. Outcrossing and new lines are still crucial going forward.

We very much look forward to the opening of borders, it has been challenging to show and share. We have waitlists and good interest. We continue to draw international interest and have a number of breeders from other countries interested and on wait lists. We have new breeders since the last Tica report, and new countries. The movement internationally can now gain momentum, and we are planning shipping cats to countries with longer quarantines, and where border crossings are more complicated. We also are looking forward to some destination shows for breeder meet and greets, and kitten swaps after a long delay caused by the pandemic.

We will be submitting a new bid for ANB advancement, as we feel we have met all criteria and have gained considerable momentum since the last application. We have six new breeders on board, and increased demand for breeding cats. There have been a large number of litters registered, and born since the last report with good registration number advancement.
The Tennessee Rex is a naturally occurring recessive mutation that comes in both longhair and shorthair. Satin rex is a unique mutation to the cat fancy. This mutation always presents with satin and rexing together.

The Tennessee Rex breed is based on a Satin Rex recessive pleiotropic mutation and comes in longhair and shorthair. Satin rex is a unique coat mutation expressing satin and rexing simultaneously. Satin is a coat modifier where hair appears to have a smooth, shiny surface or sheen like silk or satin. Sunlight or strong artificial light reflecting on a satin coat has a sparkly, pearlized, or iridescent luster.

**HEAD**

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**COAT**

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<td>Texture/curl</td>
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HEAD:

SHAPE: A modified wedge with gently rounded contours, with breadth across prominent cheekbones. The top of the head is flat to slightly round.

PROFILE: Medium length, straight nose bridge, to a defined change of direction at eyes forming a gentle concave stop. The forehead is flat to gently rounded, and the top of the skull is long and flat to slightly domed. The profile shows a stop/break between two somewhat parallel planes of the nose bridge and top of the head. The line from the tip of the nose to the chin is slightly behind the perpendicular.

PROFILE: Nose is medium length straight, bridge of the nose is straight, a definite stop is seen between the bridge of nose and brow, the brow is long, flat to a slightly rounded skull. The brow and skull plane appear somewhat parallel to a line formed by the nose and bridge of the nose.

EYES: Large plump almond, moderately wide set. The outside corner of the eye slanted towards the bottom of the ear. Intense color is not related to coat color except in the albino series.
EYES: Large and slanted plump almond eyes with intense color preferred.

EARS: Medium-Large, broad at base, cupped, slightly rounded tops. Set equally at sides and top of the head, forward-facing.

EARS: Medium-Large, flared at the base, cupped, and forward-facing with slightly rounded tips. Ears set equally at sides and top of head.

NOSE: Straight of medium length

NOSE: Medium

MUZZLE: Medium length and width with visible whisker break and noticeable whisker pads. Whiskers must be wavy or curly and may be fragile.

CHIN: The chin is round, soft, and not protruding.

NECK: Medium length, rounded, and well-muscled.

BODY:

TORSO: Rectangular and athletic, medium-wide chest and hips.

SIZE/BONING: Size is variable with a preference for medium to large cats. Medium boning.

Size is variable, with a preference for medium cats.

MUSCULATURE: Firm and athletic

Athletic

LEGS: Medium in length, forming a rectangle with the body. Medium boning. Males may be larger boned than females.

TAIL: Wide at the base, full length.

FEET: Feet should be rounded

COAT:

TEXTURE/CURL: The fur is soft with moderate to wavy rexing. The coat will be curlier when the shortest and falling into waves or soft curls where longer. The back and torso may have straighter hair, sometimes falling into a natural part down the back. Curls on legs preferably down to the paws, more curly on front of neck and shoulders, the stomach will be curly. The front of the back legs is curly, then becoming wavy at the britches. Tails should have curly or wavy rexing. Coat continues.
to develop with age and may be affected by hormones. Whiskers are always kinked, curly, wavy, or broken. Molting between ears and eyes in the temple region is expected.

TEXTURE/CURL: The fur has mild to wavy rexing. The coat will be curlier where the shortest and falling into waves or soft curls when longer. The back and torso may have straighter hair, sometimes falling into a natural part down the back. Curls on legs, preferably down to the paws, most curly on front of neck and shoulders, the stomach will be curly. The front of the back legs is curly, then becoming wavy at the britches. Tails should have curly or wavy rexing. The coat continues to develop with age and may be affected by hormones. Molting between ears and eyes in the temple region is common.

SATIN/CURL: Hair should shine (sparkle) and have a rich satin appearance. Shorter hair tends to shine more than longer hair, such as on the face and feet. The hair sparkles in a good light. Satin is very obvious in some colors (reds), whereas harder to see in other colors such as Blacks.

SATIN: Hair should shine and sparkle and have a rich satin appearance.

PATTERN/COLOR: all patterns and colors accepted. Rich, clear colors preferred.

PATTERN/COLOR: all patterns and colors accepted. Rich, clear, intense colors are preferred. The Tennessee Rex should have brilliant glowing colors, satinization intensifies colors, so strong colors should be rewarded.

LENGTH: the Long Hairs are medium-long with a plumed tail. Short hairs are medium-short. They should not matt and are easy to groom. Length may be variable, especially if a cat is growing hair after a molt.

LENGTH: Long Hairs are medium-long with a plumed tail.

Short hairs are medium-short. They should not matt and are easy to groom.

Length may be variable in both Long and Short hair, especially if a cat is growing hair after a molt.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Tennessee Rex spontaneously appeared in 2004 in the state of Tennessee in the USA. The Tennessee Rex is a medium to large cat, curly-coated, and satin from birth. The satin and rexing are always expressed linked together and inherited as a simple recessive gene. The guard hairs are softer than a typical cat fur due to the rexing and satin. Kittens are curly or wooly with crimping at birth, but the satin rex expression can be variable as they mature. Curls can be lost in kittens but should make a full recurrence in adults, although hormones and molting affect them at times. Kittens and cats may molt and regrow hair throughout their lives.

The Tennessee Rex is gentle and very affectionate. They are a social breed that strongly desires and
seeks the companionship of its human family. These cats have fantastic temperaments. They should be outgoing and friendly. They are curious, playful, and snuggly, and like to be where the action is.

When first seeing a Tennessee Rex, one is amazed by its unique coat. It has a lustrous coat falling in curls and waves that shine like satin—the fur sparkles in the sunlight. Its “barn cat,” semi-feral ancestry crafted the Tennessee Rex breed; therefore, it should always maintain an athletic, natural breed appearance.

The Tennessee Rex spontaneously appeared in 2004 in the USA state of Tennessee in the USA. The Tennessee Rex is a medium sized cat, curly-coated, and satin. The satin and rexing are always expressed simultaneously and inherited as a simple recessive.

When first seeing a Tennessee Rex, one is amazed by its unique coat. It has a lustrous coat with dense, rich color falling in curls and waves that shine like satin—the fur sparkles in the sunlight.

The Tennessee Rex is gentle and very affectionate. They are a social breed that strongly desires and seeks the companionship of their human family. These cats have fantastic temperaments, and they should be outgoing and friendly. They are curious, playful, and snuggly and like to be where the action is.

ALLOWANCES:

Lockets

Molting in kittens and young adults

Lack of curl in kittens

PENALIZE:

Lack of satin in adults

Lack of curl in adults

Cobby body

In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a
Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.
Advanced New Breed Status Supplementary Letter

Dear TICA Review Board,

Wisdom Health is committed to driving genetics research to improve feline health and welfare. Recently, a group of Tennessee Rex breeders asked us to evaluate the data collected from their pedigree to include with their upcoming application for Advanced New Breed status. Findings from the genetic data we have collected are described below.

Diversity

Wisdom Health has tested 35 Tennessee Rex cats through the Optimal Selection and MyCatDNA platforms. Through this data, we can observe and monitor genetic diversity in the breed. We do this by looking at thousands of specific markers in the DNA to determine how related each cat’s parents were.

The Tennessee Rex cats we have tested have a typical range of 34 to 39% level of diversity (also known as heterozygosity). Organizing the cats from lowest to highest diversity levels, the middle cat has a diversity of 37% (median value).

Comparing Tennessee Rex diversity data with all other pedigreed cats, we can see that the typical diversity of Tennessee Rex is a little higher than for other pedigreed cats, on average. However, due to the small population size, continued outcrossing to random-bred domestic cats is advisable to maintain and potentially further increase genetic variation within the Tennessee Rex pedigree.

Health

Of the inherited diseases tested, Factor XII Deficiency is observed at high frequency (43.7%). Cats at risk for this disorder may show clinically prolonged bleeding times but are otherwise...
considered asymptomatic and do not have a tendency for spontaneous or excessive bleeding. While Factor XII Deficiency has been considered to have very little impact on a cat's life, unless inherited along with other disorders, the usual high frequency seen in the Tennessee Rex is noteworthy. The Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Abyssinian) variant has also been detected in the Tennessee Rex breed at low frequency (1.4%).

**Traits**

Finally, while our currently available clinical data is insufficient to determine if there are health issues directly related to the autosomal recessive rexing variant of this breed, it is presumed that the same health issues associated with other rexed coats can be expected (such as easily greasy, fragile hair), which may require extra care.

We do hope this information is useful to you and as always we appreciate the continued collaboration between your organization and the feline breeder community. Please feel free to reach out to us if there are any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
Heidi Anderson (Senior Scientist - Feline Genetics) and
The Wisdom Health Team
July 1, 2021
Rules Committee Comments on Tennessee Rex Advancement – PNB to ANB

The Rules Committee has reviewed this application for Advancement of the Tennessee Rex from Preliminary New Breed to Advanced New Breed status at the Winter 2022 Board meeting.

Rules Committee assumes that the EO will verify the registration information within the application, since Rules Committee has no access to TFMS. This also applies to the list of cats shown as not all the cats are listed in the Show Reports for the specified shows.

The Committee is grateful to the EO for verifying membership and breeder information for this application.

The Board should also seek formal advice from Genetics Committee as per Registration Rules 33.7.1.6.

Whilst the initial application had some deficiencies, Rules was able to work with the EO and the TR/TRS Working Group to address these successfully before the cut-off date for submissions to the Rules Committee.

From a Rules perspective, the application meets the current criteria set out in Registration Rules 33.7.1 for advancement.

Details of the supporting information are supplied separately. Note that 2 litter certificates were incorrectly included in the original submission pack but have been replaced by the two correct certificates supplied subsequently.

AJ Jergensen was replaced by Gordon Pugh in the list of 15 Active breeders on the application form. It is understood that Jergensen’s litter registration has not yet been processed by the EO.

One Committee member commented on the Breeding Plan as follows:

“Regarding their breeding plan – they state:

There is a higher than average incidence of blood factor IV that doesn’t cause bleeding issues

This is in conflict with the Wisdom Health letter that states:

Of the inherited diseases tested, Factor XII Deficiency is observed at high frequency (43.7%). Cats at risk for this disorder may show clinically prolonged bleeding times but are otherwise considered asymptomatic and do not have a tendency for spontaneous or excessive bleeding.

I’m not sure if this is an additional bleeding factor found or they are confused with which factor the breed carries. In any case, it can cause prolonged
bleeding, as noted in the letter, although not excessive or spontaneous bleeding.”

**Breed Standard:**

One member commented:

“Personally I am concerned that they have reduced the points on chin, as all of the examples I have judged (all in the NW region) have had VERY weak chins.”

There were no other comments on the Standard, beyond noting that it has been extensively revised for this application.
The Rules Committee has reviewed this application to change the Breed Standard for the Scottish Breed Group to be presented at the Winter 2022 Board meeting.

Rules Committee had no objections when these changes were originally presented to Rules Committee in Dec 2017/Jan 2018. It is understood that Genetics Committee had no objections either. The next step was for the Breed Committee to arrange a poll with the Breed Section.

That poll never happened. And, for reasons that are not clear, the Breed Standard change did not go onto the Spring 2018 Agenda pending a breed vote (perhaps because the vote didn’t happen).

The Committee has no objections to the standard changes now.

**Standard Changes:**

1) **CATEGORIES:** Traditional and Pointed, All

2) **DISQUALIFY (DQ):** Kinked tail. Tail lacking in flexibility. Foreshortened tail *(When the cat is standing square, tail does not reach the table)*

**Rationale:**

1) Many judges & Scottish breeders remember that our Standard used to allow All Colors/All Divisions/All Categories. We see no reason to restrict allowable color in this breed that in its beginning was bred to many breeds, therefore, we are requesting this change to include All Categories for competition once again.

2) Our Standard used to address a Foreshortened tail but after checking with the EO we cannot now find where or when it was removed. We would like it added back into the Disqualify section.